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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/741,316	12/19/2000	Stephen Adachi	CSCO-96301	6172

7590 11/27/2006

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EXAMINER	
DAO, MINH D	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2618	

DATE MAILED: 11/27/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/741,316	ADACHI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	MINH D. DAO	2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *23 October 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,5-12,15-21,23-30,33-40 and 42-48* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,5-12,15-21,23-30,33-40 and 42-48* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 10/23/06 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1,2, 5-12, 15-21, 23-30, 33-40, 42-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rossmann (US 6,405,037) in view of Evans et al. (US 6,650,889) and further in view of Brown et al. (US 5,524,047).

Regarding claim 1, Rossmann teaches a server system (Fig.1, item 121 or 131 or 141) communicatively coupled to a mobile device (Fig. 1, item 100), a method for retrieving and communicating information, the method comprising: accessing instruction from the mobile device which identifies information (Col. 15, lines 58-67; Col. 16, lines 1-2) by the server system, wherein the information corresponds to data displayed on the mobile device (col. 15, lines 1-57) and comprises one or more of the data and a body of further information related to the data (col. 15, lines 1-57); retrieving the information

(Col. 15, lines 6-9); formatting the information into a form compatible with facsimile transmission (Col. 15, 53-57), wherein the formatting is performed by the server system (Col. 15, lines 48-55); and transmitting the information to any facsimile system communicatively accessible with the server system (Col. 15, lines 48-55). In this case, according to Rossmann, once the user receives the purchase order as a card deck from the computer server 121, the user reviews the purchase order and presses the fax key 208. Based on the selection of the fax key 208, the computer server sends the purchase order to the fax gateway. Therefore, it is clear that Rossmann teaches that the actual information being formatted by the fax gateway (in this case, the fax gateway reads on the server system of the present invention because it receives the requested information from the server 121 and coverts it to a fax and sends it to the specified telephone number) as facsimile compatible can correspond directly to the data display on the mobile device. However, Rossmann fails to teach a second information referenced by the first information. Evans, in an analogous art, teaches a mobile handset with browser application to be used recognizing textual presentation. The mobile is capable of retrieving, formatting and transmitting a referenced further URL link (see col. 1, lines 26-38; col. 3, lines 1-59; col. 5, lines 19-30). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Evans to Rossmann for the combined system to further inform the user of the address of attached URL.

Still regarding claim 1, Rossmann and Evans, fails to teach printing a hard copy of the information effectively instantaneously as recited in the amended claim. Brown, in an analogous art, teaches a cellular phone capable of receiving fax messages that would be immediately printed out without being required to be stored in a memory (see fig. 6; col. 12, lines 8-24). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching of Brown to Rossmann and Evans in order to be able to print a incoming fax message and to efficiently utilize the memory storage.

Regarding claim 2, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the method as recited in Claim 1 further comprising: formatting the information into a form compatible with the mobile device; and sending the information to the mobile device (see Rossmann, Col. 15, lines 6-9).

Regarding claim 5, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the method as recited in Claim 1 wherein the information comprises a webpage and wherein the accessing comprises receiving a Universal Resource Locator (URL) designating the webpage (see Rossmann, Col. 25, lines 20-44).

Regarding claim 6, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the method as recited in Claim 1 wherein the information is selected from a group consisting of: a

webpage, a file, a documents, a graphic, a spreadsheet, a database, e-mail, voice-to-text, voice-to-e-mail, (see Rossmann, Col. 25, lines 20-44).

Regarding claim 7, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the method as recited in Claim 1 wherein the server system is communicatively coupled to the mobile device via a wireless network (Reference Rossmann, Fig. 1, item 110).

Regarding claim 8 Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the method as recited in Claim 7 wherein the wireless network includes the Internet (see Rossmann, Fig. 1, item 140).

Regarding claim 9, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the method as recited in Claim 1 further comprising: receiving a facsimile transmission command; and receiving a facsimile (Fax) number wherein the facsimile system is designated as a transmission destination (see Rossmann, Col. 15, lines 18-20).

Regarding claim 10, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the method as recited in Claim 1 wherein the transmitting comprising sending the information to a designated facsimile number (see Rossmann, Col. 15, lines 18-20).

Regarding claim 11, Rossmann teaches a server system comprising: a bus (links between functional blocks 710, 748, 749 and 761 (Fig.7) of Computer Server 131). It is

known to those skilled in the art that the hardware structure of Computer Servers 121, 131, 141 of this reference should be similar); a communication interface coupled to the bus, the communication interface (Col. 15, lines 48-52) operable to communicatively couple with a mobile device (Col. 15, lines 6-9) and a facsimile system (Col. 15, lines 48-52); a processor coupled to the bus (Col. 8, lines 41-48); the processor for performing a method of retrieving and communicating information (Col. 15, lines 6-9), the method comprising: accessing an instruction from the mobile device which identifies information (Col. 15, lines 58-67; Col. 16, lines 1-2), wherein the information corresponds to data displayed on the mobile device (col. 15, lines 1-57); retrieving the information (Col. 15, lines 6-9); formatting the information into a form compatible with facsimile transmission (Col. 15, lines 53-57), wherein the formatting is performed by the server system (Col. 15, lines 48-55); and transmitting the information to the facsimile system comprises a facsimile system in close geographical proximity to the mobile device (Col. 15, lines 48-55). In this case, according to Rossmann, once the user receives the purchase order as a card deck from the computer server 121, the user reviews the purchase order and presses the fax key 208. Based on the selection of the fax key 208, the computer server sends the purchase order to the fax gateway. Therefore, it is clear that Rossmann teaches that the actual information being formatted by the fax gateway (in this case, the fax gateway reads on the server system of the present invention because it receives the requested information from the server 121 and coverts it to a fax and sends it to the specified telephone number) as facsimile compatible can correspond directly to the data display on the mobile device. However,

Rossmann fails to teach a second information referenced by the first information. Evans, in an analogous art, teaches a mobile handset with browser application to be used recognizing textual presentation. The mobile is capable of retrieving, formatting and transmitting a referenced further URL link (see col. 1, lines 26-38; col. 3, lines 1-59; col. 5, lines 19-30). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Evans to Rossmann for the combined system to further inform the user of the address of attached URL.

Still regarding claim 11, the combination of Rossmann and Evans fails to teach printing a hard copy of the information effectively instantaneously as recited in the amended claim. Brown, in an analogous art, teaches a cellular phone capable of receiving fax messages that would be immediately printed out without being required to be stored in a memory (see fig. 6; col. 12, lines 8-24). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching of Brown to Rossmann and Evans in order to be able to print a incoming fax message and to efficiently utilize the memory storage.

Regarding claim 12, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the server system as recited in Claim 11 wherein the method further comprises: formatting the information into a form compatible with the mobile device; and sending the information to the mobile device (see Rossmann, Col. 15, lines 6-9).

Regarding claim 15, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the server system as recited in Claim 11 wherein the information comprises a webpage and wherein the accessing comprises receiving a Universal Resource Locator (URL) designating the webpage (see Rossmann, Col .25, lines 20-44).

Regarding claim 16, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the server system as recited in Claim 11 wherein the information is selected from a group consisting of: a webpage, a file, a document, a graphic, a spreadsheet, a databases, e-mail, voice15 to-text, voice-to-e-mail, (see Rossmann, Col. 25, 20-44).

Regarding claim 17, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the server system as recited in Claim 11 wherein the server system is communicatively coupled to the mobile device via a wireless network (see Rossmann, Fig. 1, item 110).

Regarding claim 18, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the server system as recited in Claim 17 wherein the wireless network includes the Internet (see Rossmann, Fig. 1, item 140).

Regarding claim 19, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the server system as recited in Claim 11 wherein the method further comprises: receiving a facsimile transmission command; and receiving a facsimile number wherein the

facsimile system is 5 designated as a transmission destination (see Rossmann, Col. 15, lines 18-20).

Regarding claim 20, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the server system as recited in Claim 1 wherein the transmitting comprises sending the information to a designated facsimile number (see Rossmann, Col. 15, lines 18-20).

Regarding claim 21, Rossmann teaches a method of using a mobile device (Fig. 1, item 100) communicatively coupled to a server system (Fig. 1, item 121 or 131 or 141) for retrieving and communicating information, the method comprising: sending a request for information to the server system (Col. 15, lines 58-67; Col. 16, lines 1-2); receiving at the mobile device information responsive to the request (Col. 15, lines 58-67; Col. 16, lines 1-2); displaying data corresponding to the mobile device (Col. 15, lines 6-11); and instructing the server system to transmit the information to a designated facsimile (Col. 15, lines 48-55), wherein responsive to the instructing, the server system: formats the information into a form compatible with facsimile transmission, the formatting performed by the server system; and transmits the information to a facsimile system, the facsimile system comprises a facsimile system in close geographical proximity to the mobile device. In this case, according to Rossmann, once the user receives the purchase order as a card deck from the computer server 121, the user reviews the purchase order and presses the fax key 208. Based on the selection of the fax key 208, the computer server sends the purchase order to the fax gateway. Therefore, it is clear

that Rossmann teaches that the actual information being formatted by the fax gateway (in this case, the fax gateway reads on the server system of the present invention because it receives the requested information from the server 121 and coverts it to a fax and sends it to the specified telephone number) as facsimile compatible can correspond directly to the data display on the mobile device. However, Rossmann fails to teach a second information referenced by the first information. Evans, in an analogous art, teaches a mobile handset with browser application to be used recognizing textual presentation. The mobile is capable of retrieving, formatting and transmitting a referenced further URL link (see col. 1, lines 26-38; col. 3, lines 1-59; col. 5, lines 19-30). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Evans to Rossmann for the combined system to further inform the user of the address of attached URL.

However, the combination of Rossmann and Evans fails to teach printing a hard copy of the information effectively instantaneously as recited in the amended claim. Brown, in an analogous art, teaches a cellular phone capable of receiving fax messages that would be immediately printed out without being required to be stored in a memory (see fig. 6; col. 12, lines 8-24). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching of Brown to Rossmann and Smith in order to be able to print a incoming fax message and to efficiently utilize the memory storage.

Regarding claim 23, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the method as recited in Claim 21 further comprising instructing the server system to transmit a webpage (see Rossmann, Col. 25, lines 20-44).

Regarding claim 24, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the method as recited in step 23 wherein the webpage is designated by a corresponding Universal Resource Locator (URL) (see Rossmann, Col. 25, lines 20-44).

Regarding claim 25, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the method as recited in Claim 21 wherein the information is selected from a group consisting of: a webpages, a file, a document, a graphic, a spreadsheet, a database, e-mail, voice-o-text, voice-to-e-mail, or another electronically formatted data (see Rossmann, Col. 25, lines 20-44).

Regarding claim 26, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the method as recited in Claim 21 wherein the mobile device is communicatively coupled to the server system via a wireless network (see Rossmann, Fig. 1, item 110).

Regarding claim 27, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the method according to Claim 26 wherein the wireless network includes the Internet (see Rossmann, Fig. 1, item 140).

Regarding claim 28, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the method as recited in Claim 21 further comprising: sending a facsimile transmission command; and sending a facsimile number wherein the facsimile system is 20 designated as a transmission destination (see Rossmann, Col. 15, lines 18-20).

Regarding claim 29, Rossmann teaches a computer-usable medium (Fig. 1, item 121 or 131 or 141) having a computer-readable program code (Fig. 7, item 761) embodied therein for causing a computer system to perform a process comprising: accessing an instruction from a mobile device which identifies information to be communicated (Col. 15, lines 58-67; Col. 16, lines 1-2); retrieving the information (Col. 15, lines 6-9); formatting the information into a form compatible with facsimile transmission (Col. 15, lines 53-57), wherein the formatting is performed by the server system (Col. 15, lines 48-55); and transmitting the information to a facsimile system (Col. 15, lines 48-55), the facsimile system comprises a facsimile system in close geographical proximity to the mobile device. In this case, according to Rossmann, once the user receives the purchase order as a card deck from the computer server 121, the user reviews the purchase order and presses the fax key 208. Based on the selection of the fax key 208, the computer server sends the purchase order to the fax gateway. Therefore, it is clear that Rossmann teaches that the actual information being formatted by the fax gateway (in this case, the fax gateway reads on the server system of the present invention because it receives the requested information from the server 121 and coverts it to a fax and sends it to the specified telephone number) as facsimile compatible can correspond

directly to the data display on the mobile device. However, Rossmann fails to teach a second information referenced by the first information. Evans, in an analogous art, teaches a mobile handset with browser application to be used recognizing textual presentation. The mobile is capable of retrieving, formatting and transmitting a referenced further URL link (see col. 1, lines 26-38; col. 3, lines 1-59; col. 5, lines 19-30). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Evans to Rossmann for the combined system to further inform the user of the address of attached URL.

Still regarding claim 29, the combination of Rossmann and Evans fails to teach printing a hard copy of the information effectively instantaneously as recited in the amended claim. Brown, in an analogous art, teaches a cellular phone capable of receiving fax messages that would be immediately printed out without being required to be stored in a memory (see fig. 6; col. 12, lines 8-24). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching of Brown to Rossmann and Evans in order to be able to print a incoming fax message and to efficiently utilize the memory storage.

Regarding claim 30, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the computer-usable medium of Claim 29 wherein the computer-readable program code embodied therein causes a computer system to perform a process comprising:

formatting the information into a form compatible with the mobile device; and sending the information to the mobile device (see Rossmann, Col. 15, lines 6-9).

Regarding claim 33, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the computer-usable medium as recited in Claim 29 wherein the information comprises a webpage and wherein the computer system further performs receiving a Universal Resource Locator (URL) designating the webpage (see Rossmann, Col. 25, lines 20-44).

Regarding claim 34, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the computer-usable medium as recited in Claim 29 wherein the information is selected from a group consisting of: a webpage, a file, a document, a graphic, a spreadsheet, a database, e-mail, voice-to-text, voice-to-e-mail, or another electronically formatted data (see Rossmann, Col. 25, lines 20-44).

Regarding claim 35, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the computer-usable medium as recited in Claim 29 wherein the computer system is communicatively coupled to the mobile device via a wireless network (see Rossmann, Fig. 1, item 110).

Regarding claim 36 Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the computer-usable medium as recited in Claim 35 wherein the wireless network includes the Internet (see Rossmann, Fig. 1, item 140).

Regarding claim 37, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the computer-usable medium as recited in Claim 29 wherein the computer-readable program code embodied therein further causes the computer system to perform: receiving a facsimile transmission command; and receiving a facsimile number wherein the facsimile system is designated as a transmission destination (see Rossmann, Col. 15, lines 18-20).

Regarding claim 38, Rossmann teaches a system for retrieving and communicating information (Fig. 1), the system comprising: means for accessing an instruction from a mobile device which identifies information to be communicated (Col. 15, lines 58-67; Col. 16, lines 1-2); means for retrieving the information (Col. 15, lines 6-9); means for formatting the information into a form compatible with facsimile transmission (Col. 15, lines 53-57), wherein the formatting means comprises a server (Col. 15, lines 48-55); and means for transmitting the information to a facsimile system according to the instruction (Col. 15, lines 48-55), the facsimile system comprises a facsimile system in close geographical proximity to the mobile device. In this case, according to Rossmann, once the user receives the purchase order as a card deck from the computer server 121, the user reviews the purchase order and presses the fax key 208. Based on the

selection of the fax key 208, the computer server sends the purchase order to the fax gateway. Therefore, it is clear that Rossmann teaches that the actual information being formatted by the fax gateway (in this case, the fax gateway reads on the server system of the present invention because it receives the requested information from the server 121 and coverts it to a fax and sends it to the specified telephone number) as facsimile compatible can correspond directly to the data display on the mobile device. However, Rossmann fails to teach a second information referenced by the first information. Evans, in an analogous art, teaches a mobile handset with browser application to be used recognizing textual presentation. The mobile is capable of retrieving, formatting and transmitting a referenced further URL link (see col. 1, lines 26-38; col. 3, lines 1-59; col. 5, lines 19-30). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Evans to Rossmann for the combined system to further inform the user of the address of attached URL.

However, the combination of Rossmann and Evans fails to teach printing a hard copy of the information effectively instantaneously as recited in the amended claim. Brown, in an analogous art, teaches a cellular phone capable of receiving fax messages that would be immediately printed out without being required to be stored in a memory (see fig. 6; col. 12, lines 8-24). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching of Brown to

Rossmann and Evans in order to be able to print a incoming fax message and to efficiently utilize the memory storage.

Regarding claim 39, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the system as recited in Claim 38 further comprising: means for formatting the information into a form compatible with the mobile device; and means for sending the information to the mobile device (see Rossmann, Col. 15, lines 6-9).

Regarding claim 40, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the system as recited in Claim 38 wherein the information comprises data displayed on the mobile device (see Rossmann, Col. 15, lines 6-11).

Regarding claim 42, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the system as recited in Claim 39 wherein the information comprises a webpage and wherein the means further comprises means of receiving a Universal Resource Locator (URL) designating the webpage (see Rossmann, Col. 25, lines 20-44).

Regarding claim 43, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the system as recited in Claim 39 wherein the information is selected from a group consisting of: a webpage, a file, a document, a graphic, a spreadsheet, a database, e-mail, voice-to-text, voice-to-e-mail, or another electronically formatted data (see Rossmann, Col. 25, lines 20-44).

Regarding claim 44, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the system as recited in Claim 39 wherein the system is communicatively coupled to the mobile device via a wireless network (see Rossmann, Fig. 1, item 110).

Regarding claim 45, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the system as recited in Claim 44 wherein the wireless network includes the Internet (see Rossmann, Fig. 1, item 140).

Regarding claim 46, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the system as recited in Claim 38 further comprising: means for receiving a facsimile transmission command; and means for receiving a facsimile (Fax) number wherein the facsimile system is designated as a transmission destination (see Rossmann, Col. 15, lines 18-20).

Regarding claim 47, Rossmann, Evans and Brown once combined teaches the system as recited in Claim 46 further comprising means of transmitting by facsimile to a designated facsimile (Fax) number (see Rossmann, Col. 15, lines 18-20).

Regarding claim 49, the claim recites the limitations as that of claim 1, and therefore is interpreted and rejected for the reason set forth in the rejection of claim 1.

2. Claim 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rossmann (US 6,405,037) in view of Evans et al. (US 6,650,880), Brown et al. (US 5,524,047) and further in view of Kato (US 6,775,026).

Regarding claim 48, the rejection of claim 1, as discussed above, over Rossmann, Evans, and Brown is herein incorporated. In addition, Rossmann, Smith, and Brown fails to teach that the formatting is performed by said server system, wherein said facsimile compatible format comprises one or more of the G3 and TIFF protocols. Kato, in an analogous art, teaches a server that receives G3 data, converts into TIFF format and transmits it to a compatible destination (see col. 4, line 53 to col. 5, line 2). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching of Kato to Rossmann, Evans and Brown in order to enhance the combined system of Rossmann, Evans and Brown to be able to receive and transmit multiple formatted data as taught by Kato.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MINH D. DAO whose telephone number is 571-272-7851. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, MATTHEW ANDERSON can be reached on 571-272-4177. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Minh Dao
AU 2618
November 20, 2006

Matthew Anderson
Superviser AU 2618